

# Left-Handed Fiddler

Everybody who has been to the west has either seen or heard of Gov. L. "Black Bob," as he is familiarly called by his constituents. He is the most famous politician in all Kentucky. His popularity is well known, and I believe he has never sustained a defeat before the people. He is a noble, generous fellow, possessing fine talents and an irrepressible fund of humor. It would be good to hear one of his popular harangues. The blues fly before the light of his wit, as the dew before the rays of the sun. His career has not, however, been always without difficulty, and at times he has been as pushed as to save himself only by the whine of his teeth.

I well remember the celebrated Congressional debate between Gov. L. and Mr. G. In this instance the Governor had a competitor worthy of his steel. Mr. G. was a man of talent and tact, and it required all the sagacity of Gov. L. to manage him. It was evident from the commencement of the contest, that the race would be an unusually close one. All depended upon the vote of one of the mountain counties of the district, whether both candidates directed their steps a few days before the election. They met at a great barbecue, where nearly every citizen of the county had congregated. I suppose Mr. Blade, you have never been present at a western barbecue. Well, I shall not now attempt to describe one. Suffice it to say, that it is unlike any gathering you ever witnessed in Yankee land. Eating, drinking, "specifying," and dancing are the order of the day. The dance is carried on out of doors, under the shade of the thick-growing forest—not in heated rooms, but where the delightful breeze of Heaven fan the brow, and give elasticity and vigor to the limbs of the young and gay, as they "trip it on the light fantastic toe."

Well, as before stated, it was at one of these free and easy gatherings that the two rivals met. On the stump Mr. G. couldn't hold a candle to Black Bob. He was literally outmaneuvered by the ready wit and brilliant repartee of his "sooty" competitor. But he posted an accomplishment to which Gov. L. was almost a stranger. He was a fine musician; and after the speaking was concluded, Mr. G. took a violin in his hand and gently and sweetly drawing the bow across the strings, in a moment the words were vocal with the merry laugh, and the ground trembling beneath the dancing feet of the gay and happy throng.

It was plain to be seen, before the first dance was over, that cut was in the ascendancy, and that the friends of Gov. L. were rapidly deserting him. Scarcely half an hour had elapsed, ere the hitherto unconquerable Black Bob stood alone, gazing in melancholy mood upon the triumph of his antagonist. The ladies' eyes sparkled brightly as Mr. G. busily plied the bow, while the men expressed their admiration in loud and repeated hurrahs. This was a trying moment for old Bob—but his fruitful genius was not long in inventing a plan by which to extricate himself from an unpleasant dilemma. Calling Tom Boster—Tom was a leader in that region, and decidedly some was Tom Boster—he told him that he had a confidential communication to make, but which he did not wish to be mentioned to any one. Of course Tom promised to keep dark, and the Governor began:

"Do you observe," said he, "that G. plays the fiddle with his left hand?"

"Yes I do, but then he is left handed."

"Not a bit of it," replied the wily politician. "Not a bit of it. I know him well, have heard him play a thousand times—and down in the valleys and among the rich aristocrats of the town, he always plays with his right hand—and most excellent music he makes, too; but he thinks left-handed music good enough for you mountain boys. If you speak to him about it, of course he will deny it, but I tell you it's true."

Well, cuss him, we'll have no more of his left-handed music—he shall give us some of his besticks, or I'll be—he shall stay in these diggings," roared the infuriated Tom.

Walking directly in front of Mr. G., he seized him by the arm, told him, in loud and commanding tones, to stop his left hand work, and give them a touch of the right sort. In vain Mr. G. declared that he could not play with the right hand—in vain he protested and implored. The indignant crowd, sympathizing with Tom, and wounded in their pride by the aristocratic fiddler, gathered around poor G., and cried aloud for right handed music. The storm waxed louder, the excitement swelled higher, until finally the discomfited fiddler concluding that prudence was the better part of valor, beat a hasty retreat, leaving old Black Bob sole possessor of the field. Thus was the battle fought, and the victory won. At the election a week later nearly every vote in that county was cast for Gov. L.

How uncertain are all human calculations! The very plans that promise the highest success often, as was the case with the left-handed fiddler, become the means of our destruction. (Yankee Blade.)

**A CURIOSITY.** We received yesterday, from Mr. J. L. Kintner, of Harrison county, Ia., a sample of delicious early apple. He gives it no name, says that it originated in Harrison county, grew on trees from four to seven feet high, and that the trees bear a second crop in the fall, of which he says he will also send us a sample. The apple is of good size, fine form, exceeding beauty, and very delicious. The color of most of the apples sent us, is all over a bright cherry-red, but some are green, with a broad red cheek. We regard it as eminently worthy of cultivation, and request Mr. Kintner to forward us a quantity of grafts next winter, that we may propagate some of the trees for the nursery market. (Louisville Journal.)

**THE STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIA.** The first of the U. S. Pacific mail line, sailed from New York on Friday last week, to take her station in the Pacific Ocean, running from Panama to the Columbia River, and touching at all the ports on the coast of California and Oregon. Her first port will be Rio Janeiro, then round Cape Horn to Valparaiso, and the intermediate ports on the coast to Panama. She made the run from Bedford's Island to the Light Ship, twenty-four miles, in two hours and seventeen minutes.

# A CAPITAL RAILROAD JOG.

Accident happened upon the railroad between this city and Buffalo last week, which is one of the richest of the season. We find a detailed account in the Buffalo Courier, and tell it in our own way for the comfort of those who are at work during the day, the fatigue caused him to sleep soundly. On arriving here the passengers always change cars, and did so in this instance except the sleeper, who remained in his car. Soon the train for the west came in, and an engine was attached to the train just from the west, and were soon on their way to Buffalo. After going a few miles the conductor called for the "Tuckers," and waking our sleepy friend, demanded his fare, of him. This amount was paid, the passenger supposing of course that it would take him to Auburn, and thinking that he was on his way there as fast as steam could carry him.

On the arrival of the train at Attica he was still sound asleep, and did not wake until the conductor over that road, called for the tickets. Our friend paid the sum demanded, 93 cents, congratulating himself that the fare between Auburn and Syracuse had been somewhat reduced. In double quick time the train arrived in Buffalo, and the "house and confusion," in the depot, waked up the sleepy head, and supposing that he had arrived at the place for which he started the evening previous got out of the car to seek a hotel. On reaching the platform he stared about—every thing looked familiar—he rubbed his eyes—took another look, and exclaimed to the conductor, "Well, my friend, I should like to know where I am?" Of course he was set right as to his present locality, when he left the depot muttering to himself, "Well, this is a pretty business. Last night I took the cars to go to Syracuse, and now find myself at five o'clock in the morning back at Buffalo! If I ain't an ass then there never was one!" (Rochester Advertiser.)

**HANDSOMELY DONE.**—On Friday night last there was a large Whig meeting at Miami, Ohio. Mr. Perrin, an eloquent gentleman from the South, addressed the crowd but, in the midst of his remarks, he was disturbed by the indignant and licentious language of a few Luciferic blackguards on the outskirts of the audience. Mr. P., stopping short in his speech, invited the particular attention of the offenders to an important document that he proposed to read. Perfect silence being at once restored, and curiosity on tip-toe, the orator proceeded to read, in a clear loud tone of voice, General Cass's notorious Michigan Law that persons riotous or disorderly in their conduct or licentious in speech should be sold to the highest bidder or be whipped on the bare back.

Mr. Perrin was not again disturbed that night. (Louis Jour.)

**THE TELEGRAPH.**—The Bath (Me.) Tribune says: "The telegraph poles have been set up in this city. The line will probably be finished from Bangor to Portland in about two weeks."

Mr. O'Reilly has made an arrangement with Mr. Bain of England to use his telegraph. He is at present engaged in getting forward his telegraph line between New York and Boston, with a view ere long of extending it to Halifax.

The New York Courier thus describes the difference between Bain's and Morse's system, so far as rapidity of operation is concerned: "Morse's Telegraph, (or any other except Bain's) can only transmit matter as fast as one person can write it,—because only one operator can work at a time. On Bain's plan the matter is prepared beforehand, and then wound upon a cylinder; when it is to be transmitted, the cylinder is turned, and this can be done with almost any degree of dispatch, for example, in transmitting the President's Message by Morse's system, it can only be done as fast as one man can write it. On Bain's system, the message can be cut in one or two hundred parts, and put into the hands of as many men. It can thus be made ready, wound upon the cylinder and wound off again, almost instantly. This is the theory of the instrument, whether it will be fully sustained by practical results remains to be seen."

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MICHIGAN.** It seems that the people of Michigan are getting tired of their law for the abolition of capital punishment, and begin to agitate for the restoration of the gallows and the halter. The Detroit Daily Advertiser says that in consequence of the growing increase of crime in that State since the abolition of capital punishment, and a particular manifestation of it to the Grand Jurors of Wayne County, by the presence of three different individuals charged with murder, at the present term of Court, they have unanimously adopted a memorial to the Legislature, asking for a restoration of that penalty which alone prevents man from assailing the life of his fellow.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 14th, P. M.** The Union of this morning, publishes a letter from General Taylor, dated Baton Rouge, to the Democrats, in which he refuses them the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency. Regarding the use of the political opinions, he says: "I have declined yielding to similar requests, believing my opinions, if I were President, were neither important or necessary."

The Union comments to the length of a column on the above. (Correspondence N. Y. Express.)

# THE HERALD.

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 18.

## National Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,  
**ZACHARY TAYLOR,**  
of Louisiana,  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**MILLARD FILLMORE,**  
of New York.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.  
**ERASTUS FAIRBANKS,** At large.  
**TIMOTHY FOLLETT,** At large.  
**GEO. F. HODGES,** 1st District.  
**ANDREW TRACY,** 3d District.  
**ALBERT I. CATHAN,** 3d District.  
**ELIJAH CLEVELAND,** 4th District.

## VERMONT LEGISLATURE

This body commenced its sitting on Thursday last, but nothing of importance had been done up to Saturday evening—the time being mostly occupied in organizing. Up to the hour of adjournment the House had balloted 30 times without effecting an election of speaker—the Whigs lacking two or three of a majority. The last ballot stood, Kittredge 104, Needham 66, Heaton 45, scattering 1. One Whig member, Mr. Ide of Waterford, was called home on Saturday, otherwise Mr. Kittredge would have been elected on the 27th ballot, when the vote stood, Kittredge 108, Needham 66, Heaton 42. The probability is that he will be elected.

This trial for Speaker probably shows the strength of the parties, and gives our opponents a majority in the House; but on joint ballot we have the ascendancy, which will insure the election of Whig State Officers and a Whig United States Senator.

What there is of importance in the proceedings we give below:

Pursuant to the Constitution, the members elect of both houses, met at the State House in Montpelier, Thursday, Oct. 12, 1848, 10 A. M.

**SENATE.**  
The Senate was called to order by the Secretary, and the roll being called, all the members elect were found present except Mr. Stanley of Rutland County, who is sick; when

On motion of Mr. Mead, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President pro tem.

Hon. John Kimball was nominated by Mr. Stewart, and Hon. Jefferson P. Kidder, by Mr. Mattocks; and the ballots being taken, Mr. Kimball was declared elected, and took the chair.

On motion of Mr. Mead, the House was apprised of the organization of the Senate, by the election of Mr. Kimball.

The Senate then proceeded to the choice of a Secretary; when D. W. C. Clark and Geo. H. Paul being nominated, Mr. Clark received 19 votes out of 28, and was declared elected.

And Thomas E. Powers, and S. Minor Pitt of Brantree, being nominated for assistant Secretary, Mr. Powers was elected by the same number of votes.

The Chair then announced the appointment of a canvassing committee on the part of the Senate as follows:

Messrs. Dean of Windham County, Kidder " Bennington, June " Rutland, Chandler " Windsor, Walker " Addison, Swett " Orange, Hamilton " Chittenden, Bancroft " Washington, Hall " Caledonia, Crawford " Essex, Redfield " Orleans, Davis " Gr. Isle, White " Lamoine, Hamilton " Franklin.

Adj. to half past 3 o'clock this afternoon.

**HOUSE.**

Thursday, A. M. Oct. 12.

The House was called to order by J. Mc-

M. Shafter, Esq., Secretary of State, when the roll was called and the members were sworn.

Messrs. Sabin of Georgia, Titus of Wolcott, and Bennett of Stockbridge, were admitted to seats without producing credentials.

The House proceeded to the election of Speaker, when the following nominations were made: by Mr. Converse, Hon. Wm. C. Kittredge of Fairhaven; by Mr. Streeter, Homer W. Heaton, Esq. of Montpelier; and by Mr. Hastings, Horatio Needham, Esq. of Bristol.

The ballots were declared as follows:

1st ballot. 2d. 3d. 4th.  
Wm. C. Kittredge, 103 107 108 109  
Horatio Needham, 66 70 75 76  
Homer W. Heaton, 46 41 35 35  
Geo. W. Colamer, 1  
Stephen Smith, 1  
Wm. Needham, 1

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock—108 to 96.

**SENATE.**

Friday, A. M. Oct. 13.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain. Rev. Geo. B. Sumner was nominated by Mr. Bennett, and Rev. E. J. Scott, by Mr. Kidder of Orange; when, the ballots being taken, Rev. Mr. Sumner was elected, by 19 votes.

2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion the Senate proceeded to the choice of the Standing committees for the session, when the following elections were duly made by ballot viz:

On Finance—Messrs. June, Keyes, and Danforth.  
On Judiciary—Mead, Chandler, and Kidder of Orange.  
On Claims—Hamilton of Chittenden, Ferguson, Swett.  
On Education—Fox, Redfield, French.  
On Agriculture—Colburn, Bancroft, Walker.  
On Manufactures—Dean, Davis, Carpenter.  
On Elections—Hamilton of Franklin, Crawford, White.  
On Military Affairs—Beaman, Kidder of Orange, Kidder of Franklin.  
On Banks—Stewart, Mattocks, French.  
On Land Taxes—Hubbard, Hall, Draper.

There is a rumor in town that Mr. Kittredge was elected, on Monday, by three majority—some of the opposition not voting.

The cars commenced running on the Passumpsic Railroad to Bradford, Vt., last Tuesday.

# STATE ELECTIONS.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The returns from this State indicate that Johnson, whig, is elected by a small majority, but the vote is a close one. The Legislature is whig and will thus give us a whig U. S. Senator. The representation in Congress stands 17 whig, 7 loco loco—being a gain of one whig.

**OHIO.**—The result in this State is very uncertain; both parties claiming the victory, and we see that some of the whig papers give it to the loco/ocos. The Legislature is whig by a small majority. This will also give us a United States Senator. The whigs have lost one Congressman.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—The following members of Congress have been elected, viz:—Isaac E. Holmes, in the 6th (Charleston) District; Joseph A. Woodward, in the 3d (Lancaster) District; Armistead Burt, in the 5th (Abbeville) District; Wallace, in the 1st District, represented formerly by Hon. James A. Black, deceased. It is probable that Orr and McQueen, in other Districts, have both been elected.

Georgetown has elected two Taylor men and one Cass man, Representatives to the Legislature.

There is to be a grand jubilee and torch-light procession in Charleston, in honor of the great victory achieved there by the friends of Gen. Taylor.

**MARYLAND.**—The new Senate stands 14 whigs to 7 locos. Last year 13 to 8.

**GEORGIA.**—Representatives elected, 4 whigs and 4 Democrats,—as before. Cass majority on the popular vote, claimed as 1200 to 1500.

**FLORIDA.**—It is reported that a Whig Governor and Legislature are elected.

## VAN BUREN CATECHISM.

Who pledged himself in advance to veto a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia? Martin Van Buren.

Who ever said he would veto such a bill, in his inaugural message? Martin Van Buren.

Who opposed the abolition of slavery in Cuba? Martin Van Buren.

Who directed Gen. Taylor to deliver the negroes found with the Indians in Florida, to their slave hunting claimants? Martin Van Buren.

Who gave his casting vote in favor of the bill authorizing the mails to be robbed of abolition documents? M. Van Buren.

Who was opposed to giving free colored people a right to vote without a property qualification? Martin Van Buren.

Who wrote a letter to the Barnburner democrats, in June 1848, stating that he would not vote for John P. Hale? Martin Van Buren.

Who has been the prince of doughfaces for twenty years? Martin Van Buren.

Who wrote to his friends in '44, saying he was well acquainted with Polk and Dallas, and was extremely anxious they should be elected? Martin Van Buren.

Who followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor? Martin Van Buren.

Who used his utmost power to destroy the administration of J. Q. Adams? Martin Van Buren.

Who could boast of twelve electoral votes from the free states, in 1840? Martin Van Buren.

Why did he get so many votes? Because he was in favor of Free Soil.

Who first received the title of "Northern man with Southern principles?" Martin Van Buren.

Who was in indecent haste to send the Amistad negroes back to slavery? Martin Van Buren.

Who pretends to have made a gallows repentance? Martin Van Buren.

Who believes he is sincere? Nobody.

**MAIL ROBBERY.**—One of the large Southern Mails from Albany to Burlington was taken from the hind boot of the stage between Granville and Poutney, on Monday night of last week.

There being three or four mails on this trip, the purloined one was not missed at Castleton, though it was perceived by the cutting of some of the straps, that an attempt had been made, and which it was supposed proved unsuccessful—till the mail was found two days after rifled of all its valuable contents. Nothing was left but newspapers and packages of printed matter and what amount of booty fell into the hands of the robbers is of course, as yet unknown. No clue has to our knowledge been obtained by which the perpetrators of this act can ever be known.

**A Free Soil paper** published in New York, entitled the "Daily Statesman" with the names of Van Buren and Adams at the head of its columns, enumerates some of the planks of the Buffalo platform as follows:

1. Free trade with the world.

2. Direct Taxation for the support of Government.

3. A permanent adherence to the principles of the Independent Treasury Bill—have nothing to do with paper money—neither create it nor authorize its creation by others, nor use it when created by individuals or States.

Some of our old friends, who have left the Whig ranks to follow the fortunes of Martin Van Buren, must feel quite awkward and out of place standing on such a platform as the above. (Boston Journal.)

# THE MAMMOTH Tusk.

Since the discovery of the mammoth tooth in the summit section of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, in Mt. Holly, which was noticed some two weeks since, there has been dug up only a few feet from the same place, another wonder, viz: what appears to have been a tusk or horn, five or six feet in length and from three to five inches in diameter. The outer layer or covering has now the firmness and texture of horn, while the inside is so carious as to be friable. It is circular in shape, and apparently but a segment or portion of some substance of much greater length. It was found under the roots of an evergreen whose trunk was three feet in diameter.

It is worthy of notice, that this tusk and the tooth are the first specimens of the kind ever discovered on this continent east of the Hudson River—that the vertical laminae of the tooth demonstrate it to have belonged to an animal of the elephantine genus—that the tooth and tusk correspond in size and appearance with those of the almost perfect skeleton of a mastodon discovered a few years since in Newburg, N. Y. and now owned by Dr. Warner of Boston, Mass.

The tooth, has been, and the tusk will soon be, submitted to the inspection of Prof. Agassiz and other savans.

Hopes are entertained that still farther relics of this ancient traveller may soon be discovered.

**James G. Birney**, who was run by the Liberty party in 1844, for President, repudiates the action of the Buffalo Convention. He will support neither Van Buren nor Adams. He has been nominated an elector in the State of Michigan, on a ticket which is pledged for Gerrit Smith for President.

**The Attorney General** of New York has commenced a suit in behalf of the State, with a view of testing the legality of the Van Rensselaer claim to the County of Albany. The Attorney General is of the opinion that the claim of the family cannot be maintained.

**Postage.**—The British government have offered ours, through Mr. Bancroft, an entire reciprocity in postage. They ask that the ocean postage shall not only be equally reduced, but also our land postage to a rate similar to their own. This last proposition, however, causes the hitch in the arrangement.

**It is stated** that 1500 journeymen clock and watchmakers have just emigrated to the United States from Neuchâtel, Switzerland. A still greater number are making preparations to follow. They can't compete with Connecticut, where clocks grow spontaneously.

**GREAT FIRE IN NASHUA, N. H.** A fire was discovered in the basement story of Central Building, Nashua, about 5 o'clock Friday morning, and in a few moments the whole building was in flames. The basement was occupied for a store-house, the first floor by the large clothing store of N. Tuttle & Co., a large restorer and a shoe store, the contents of which were all consumed. The second floor by the Nashua Telegraph office, and a tailor's shop, and the remainder of the building by five or six families. Also the Baptist meetinghouse, corner of Franklin and Main streets—the basement was occupied by H. F. Courser as a dry goods store, and by Aaron Harwood as a hardware store. Also three dwelling houses and a dye-house on Franklin street. It then crossed Main street to the building owned by the Wilton Railroad Co., and occupied in part by T. Gay & Sons, who had a very large stock of W. India dry goods, hardware, etc. The upper stores were occupied by S. Abbott for a furniture ware house—also store owned by Z. Shattuck, Esq., and occupied by I. Bagley as a provision store. A building, occupied as a tin-shop, confectionary store, and by two families, was also burnt—thereby the Nashua and Lowell Railroad building, destroying that portion occupied by Shattuck as a flour and grain store. Here the fire was checked by a brick wall partition. Loss estimated at about \$50,000, probably one third covered by insurance.

Two or three individuals were injured—one man having his skull fractured by a large bolt, which fell from the roof of the church.

**TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.**

At four o'clock this afternoon a keg of powder exploded in the store of Mr. Erastus Hubbard, in this village, burning several persons in a most shocking manner, and injuring the building slightly. Mr. Hubbard himself, George Blake, Azro Bancroft, and an Irishman in Mr. Hubbard's employ are dangerously injured, and seven other persons severely.

(Wilton's Daily Journal.)

**The Burlington Sentinel** of last week says:

"Calver, the whig Barnburner, made a speech in the Town Hall yesterday. He spoke principally against Gen. Taylor, quoting most of the stories and arguments which have been circulating through the country for the last six months—excellent, but mostly false. He found fault with Gen. Taylor, particularly on account of his want of whiggery (we suppose that will very naturally account for Calver's support of Van Buren). Very little was said of General Cass, or against the democratic party. The usual trade and humbug about the horrid south was put forth with much virtuous indignation. There was in the south no virtue—no honor—no property, and for it no redemption—all bright and midday and sin south of Mason & Dixon's Line, &c. &c."

This same stump orator, the last time he was in Burlington, abused Mr. Van Buren most unmercifully. Matty was then, in the opinion of Mr. Calver, beyond all redemption—a man incapable of a resurrection from his sins—particularly from the sin of trucking to the south. Mr. Calver now comes here in praise of the same man—but he was remarkably wary of mentioning his name."

**In Canada** they have enacted a law against the use of Camphene Lamps.

# ELECTION OF TAYLOR ASSURED.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania is decisive of the Presidential contest. It was the great background of the campaign. The loss of it to the Whigs would not make the contest by any means desperate. The loss of it to the Loco Focos destroys their last remnant of hope. The contest is virtually ended. There are States enough, which no one can with any appearance of grounds dispute to be perfectly reliable for Taylor, to give him, at the very worst, one hundred and fifty electoral votes, or ten majority in the electoral college. These States are—

Vermont,	6 electors.
Massachusetts,	12 "
Rhode Island,	4 "
Connecticut,	6 "
New York,	36 "
New Jersey,	7 "
Pennsylvania,	26 "
Delaware,	3 "
Maryland,	8 "
North Carolina,	11 "
Louisiana,	6 "
Tennessee,	13 "
Kentucky,	12 "

In this we have not included a single State, by any means doubtful, not even Ohio, though we are fully confident that the State will vote for General Taylor. So, too, we have not included Georgia or Florida, although we consider those States perfectly safe. There is also good reason to believe that Indiana will vote for General Taylor,—less probable, but still quite hopeful, are our prospects in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and even in Mississippi. If we add the votes of Ohio, Florida, Georgia, and Indiana, we have 199 electoral votes, or a majority of 100 in the electoral college.

But even if we lose every State that can reasonably be regarded as in the least doubtful, Pennsylvania is no longer debatable ground, and it decides the Presidential election in our favor. Well, then, may the Whigs everywhere be electrified by the glorious and most unexpected victory—a victory so astounding, complete, and overwhelming—which leaves our friends nothing to fear, and our enemies nothing to hope. General Taylor cannot fail to sweep the State, by even a much larger majority than that obtained for Governor. (Boston Atlas.)

## MARRIED.

In Ludlow on the 10th inst., by Rev. H. H. Sanderson, Mr. J. K. McLean, (printer) to Miss Eliza M. Daggett, both of L.

## DIED.

In this village, Sept. 22d, Mrs. Lydia Fay, widow of Major William Fay, the former editor of this paper, at the age of nearly 70.

Biographical sketches, by their commonness and length, have become a weariness to the printer. The pen in the hand of a relative or intimate friend, giving utterance to the fullness and freshness of bereavement, is liable to exaggerate the excellencies, and to leave in the shade the infirmities of the departed. But objectionable as many obituaries really are, we would not let the excellent of earth pass away to their rest, without some brief, monumental record of their virtues which may profit the living, and on which affection may linger and revive the memory of its loss. The subject of the following notice was a mother in Israel, and the prominent traits in her character will be held in grateful remembrance. In her early years Mrs. Fay removed with her parents from Connecticut, and settled in Middletown, Vt. Her opportunities for mental improvement in childhood were limited, but she had the instruction and the example of godly parents. Deacon Brewster, her father, was strictly religious and exemplary. The place where he resided was destitute of the stated ministry and for many years he performed all the duties of a pastor except those of the pulpit. His Sabbath day like that of the Puritans commenced on Saturday with the going down of the sun. At that hour all labor was suspended, and the family Bible was opened for the instruction of the assembled household. At the age of eighteen, being then a professor of religion, Miss Brewster was married to Mr. Smith and removed to Rutland, where she has resided for the last fifty years. She was soon called to part with the husband of her youth, being left in about three years, a widow with one child. She was afterwards married to Mr. Fay. Many trials have marked her pilgrimage: three of her children died in infancy; three in adult age. These afflictions with the loss of two husbands she endured with fortitude, and submission to the will of God. This quietness of resignation was prominent in her character; and she enjoined upon her family and others the same submission to the allotments of a holy Providence. Mrs. P. was eminently of a peaceful spirit. She could remember but one instance of parental disobedience and the recollection of that was painful down to the last years of her life. Such was her love of peace, that she preferred to suffer wrongfully rather than incur the danger of contentions; and she could say that she knew not a human being whom she could not forgive, and for whom she could not pray. In kindness to the poor and the sick she was eminent. For years and until her health declined, she was a constant watcher and nurse at the bedside of the sick and dying. In these works of benevolence cheerfully bestowed and without ostentation she will be long remembered. Her life was that of the consistent christian, and she had prepared the way for her sun to go down in peace. In her last sickness she was patient and resigned, and relying on the Author and Finisher of her Faith, with composure could say: Yea though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me. May the living cherish her memory, and imitate her virtues.

**Com.** In this town on the 12th inst., Hiram C. Duncklee, son of Thaddeus and Elizabeth Duncklee, aged 23.

In Danby, at the residence of her father, Alva Renden, Betsey, wife of Ph